

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 5.

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1899. SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2038.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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## TWO WERE HURT

Engineer and Fireman Injured in  
a Head on Collision.

## BAD ACCIDENT ON RAILWAY

Regular Train and Switching Outfit  
Mixed Up—Men in Hospital.  
Damage to the Property.

About the worst accident the Oahu railway has ever had on the line out of Honolulu occurred yesterday morning a few minutes before 7 o'clock. There was a head on collision between the incoming early train and a switch engine with a couple of cars in tow. Two persons were seriously injured. These were respectively the engineer of the switch engine and his fireman. Their names are Louis Myers and Antonio Barba. Myers was at the throttle. The pair were jammed between the light shifting locomotive and the heavy private passenger coach Pearl. The engineer had his left leg fractured in two places—above and below the knee. It is not believed that amputation will be necessary. Barba, the fireman, had his left leg below the knee so badly broken and crushed that the operation of removal was performed at once. Both men are at the Queen's hospital and as patients are in good condition. Myers, the engineer, shows great fortitude, bearing his severe pains without complaint. Barba seems to have been quite demoralized by the shock.

There was not the slightest reticence on the part of the railway officials concerning the accident. Superintendent Denison was an eye-witness and readily gave his story. The uptrain, due at 6:50, was about on time and was entering the yards at the usual speed. Bert Hughes was engineer and Mr. Billman was in charge as conductor. They had asked for orders at Moanalua, but there were no orders for them, and they came ahead, as is customary. The train consisted of four cars of sugar, about fifty tons in all, a canopy top car (open) and a passenger coach well filled with people, including many city residents who had been spending Sunday down the road. At what rate of speed the train entered the yards will ever be a guess. The engineer and fireman could have no sight of anything else on the main line till well upon it, as there is a pronounced curve at the lower end of the yard and at the edge of the swing a house with trees and shrubbery, further obstructing the view. The switching crew happened to be at the lower end of the yard with a small engine, the car Pearl and a canopy top. It appears that these workers thought they would have time to get their cars into a siding and get out of the way before the train came along on the main line. It was a very tight calculation on time, but probably there would have been no accident had there been a dry track. As the whistle of the incoming train sounded the switching men made their best efforts to back out of the way, but the track was slippery. The engineer of the regular train threw on the air brakes. The train slowed up perceptibly, but it was too late to avoid the accident, the wet track again being an important contrary factor. Superintendent Denison saw the mix-up, shouted back to the depot for the clerk on duty to telephone for doctors and hastened to the scene of the wreck.

The speed of the train and the weight behind the locomotive were many times a match for the obstruction. The little switch engine was practically stripped. All that remains for the inquest of the mechanics was the boiler with engine. The cab was knocked in to toothpicks, all the small parts carried away, and the little shifter was a sight. The switch engine was thrown into the Pearl with great violence. The impact knocked a pair of trucks from under the canopy top behind the Pearl. A few hundred dollars will cover the damage to the President's private car, but its beauty is gone for the time being, its appearance now being decidedly disreputable. Both platforms are broken into kindling wood, one of the overhanging top ends is crushed like cardboard, a small part of the heavy interior work at one end is parted and much glass is shattered. Myers and Barba were caught between the switch engine and the Pearl. They were quickly taken from the jam and hurried to the hospital. At the point of collision the air was for several minutes white with steam from the switch engine. There was a regular shower of splinters and coal. With the hissing and the warm wave there were many men at hand to undertake rescue work on behalf of Myers and Barba. An ordinary wagon was used to transfer the injured men for treatment. Use of such a vehicle will not be necessary again. The company is having completed in the carpenter shop a modern ambulance for use on just such occasions. It will be arranged to be used as a trailer behind a hack. Stretchers such as the company keeps at hand, were brought from the depot.

The damage to the engine of the incoming train was astonishingly light. Not even the headlight glass was broken. In the whole train only one

portion of a drawhead yielded to the collision. At the front end of the passenger coach glass was broken and a lady aboard had an arm slightly cut.

A thorough shaking up was given the passengers. They will not forget the collision in a hurry. Chas. S. Crane was standing on a platform conversing with a train acquaintance. Says Mr. Crane: "The man I was talking to disappeared when the shock came. Where he went to I don't know. About five minutes afterwards I met him again and he was brushing his clothes and lighting his cigar again. As for myself, I took a dive, caught something and held on. I saw the Japs sailing out of the open car like birds starting on a flight. I helped with the injured fireman and engineer till someone came along and told me that my mother and sisters had seen the accident from our home and thought I was hurt. Then I hurried to them."

Jack Carter said he thought he'd been struck by a flying wedge, a foul ball or a bat. In a second, however, he realized the situation and was one of the hardest working helpers.

Henry Meemano, messenger of the Foreign Office, was "asleep at the switch," in the passenger coach. He says he heard glass breaking and felt that he had been hit with a document from the Mikado or something of that sort. Along with Henry was Rev. J. Ezera. They both escaped without a scratch.

Engineer Hughes, of the regular train, and his fireman, both thought it better to stand by their places than to jump. Hughes is credited with having plenty of nerve and good presence of mind.

Barba, the fireman who has lost a leg, asked to have his shoes taken off. Myers made the same request. The shoes were cut off. Neither man could undertake to say why he did not jump. They seemed to have time to get out of the way.

At one time the clothing of Barba was on fire and a Japanese threw water on the flames. Barba's first thought was of his aged mother, to whom he is an affectionate and dutiful son. Said he: "Don't tell my mother I have been hurt. When I come home with my clothes tell her I have gone down the road on an extra trip." The grief of the mother over the hurt of the young man is heavy. Barba had his face badly marked, it being required to take three stitches below one of his eyes to close an opening in the skin and flesh. He has not been with the road a long time. Myers is one of the old employees.

Debris of the wreck was soon cleared away. In fact inside of thirty minutes two trains were sent down the road. The switch engine will be practically rebuilt. An investigation into the affair will be held by the railway company or officials. The curve that is to some degree responsible for the accident is to be reduced. News of the accident was sent down the road and passengers on trains coming in later were on the lookout, while the engines gave much more warning whistle than usual.

## THE GENERAL BEATEN.

Sumsual Dilemma of Mrs. S. M. Ballou's Father.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 20.—Gen. Basil W. Duke, the well-known Confederate General, had an exciting experience with a burglar just before daylight at his home, 212 East Broadway, today. He was awakened by a noise and sprang out of bed, but went into the arms of a burly negro, who pressed a revolver to Gen. Duke's head. Gen. Duke sprang back, but the burglar kept him covered. Finally the negro said: "Now, if you don't want to be killed, you back right there to that bed and sit down. If you move another step or reach for a gun I'll kill you on the spot."

Gen. Duke was totally unarmed and in the power of the negro, and so the only thing to do was to obey. When he had reached the bed and sat down the negro, who had not lowered the pistol, expressed his intention of getting out of the house with his booty. Accordingly he gathered up some clothing and some money, and, backing to the door, sprang through and down stairs, making good his escape, while the General, who rode with Morgan, put his head out the window and yelled lustily for help.

(Mrs. S. M. Ballou of this city is the daughter of Gen. Duke.)

## PHILIPPINES TELEGRAPH.

The transport Morgan City will carry on her next trip to Manila 325 miles of telegraph wire, with a corresponding quantity of material to erect that much line, sufficient equipment for five construction and repair parties, equipment for four separate telegraph offices and forty and one-half miles of submarine cable. The chief signal officer of San Francisco, Col. Green, procured the entire outfit, in compliance with instructions from the War Department at Washington, purchasing everything needed at an outlay of about \$10,000. The outfit is complete in every detail, the proposed lines being so far remote from the base of supplies that the equipment had to be made complete in all that is needed in and out of a telegraph office. This seems to indicate that the Government intends to establish communication with the interior of the islands as its forces advance.

## NEAR A FINISH

Battle of the S. S. Australia  
With Heaviest Weather.

## WORST STORM SHE HAS MET

A Broadside Wave Left Its Marks  
The Damage—Saloon Flooded.  
Lights Out—Panic.

(Examiner.)

ALONG THE WATER FRONT, Jan. 3.—The steamer Australia arrived from Honolulu this afternoon very much the worse for wear. The Australia had been in the thick of the storms which have raged over the coast since Weather Bureau Hammon has been made a professor.

The steamer came into port with a heavy list to starboard, with forty feet of her port rail gone, windows smashed and part of her hurricane deck sticking up.

The steamer was caught in the worst storm that she has ever encountered and for a time it appeared to those on board that the vessel was going to the bottom. After struggling with the waves for two days, one big sea struck the steamer broadside on, and came near finishing her. A great deluge of water boarded the steamer amidships and spread along the deck. The heavy rail was smashed as if it had been so much pipestem. Stanchions were twisted out of shape, the hurricane deck forced upward and the great flood of water went pouring down below. The saloon was flooded, the lights in the engine-room and fire-room were put out and for a short time panic prevailed on the steamer.

## WOMEN WERE BRAVE.

There was a merry party on the Australia coming back from Honolulu. It comprised Captain Taylor, the well-known San Francisco capitalist, and his three daughters, Mrs. J. S. Walker and Mrs. J. L. Bradbury. Captain Taylor is an old salt of the sea, who has laughed at many dangers. His three young daughters inherit his courage and they showed themselves to be made of the proper stuff when the occasion required. When it appeared to the passengers that their last night on earth was on hand and that the Australia was wallowing in the sea preparatory to plunging beneath the waves, how first, the three young ladies exhibited the utmost courage.

Mrs. Bradbury occupied the bridal chamber, which is located on the port side amidships. The wave that came very near sending the Australia to the bottom broke the window in her room and came crashing down through the roof. Mrs. Bradbury gives a graphic account of what followed.

"I was suddenly awakened," she said, "by a terrific crash. I had been sleeping comfortably and was dreaming of the days of my childhood. In my dream I was in swimming. In jumping up I received a most terrible whack on the back of my head. I sprang out of bed and found myself almost knee deep in water. I lost no time in getting out into the saloon and I rushed to the room occupied by Miss Tibble Taylor. Three ladies arrived there about the same time. There was a great noise on the deck. Men were rushing to and fro. Orders were being given in hoarse voices and we did not know what was going to happen.

"If I looked as I felt when I reached Miss Taylor's room I must have been a fright. That the ladies were alarmed goes without saying, but Miss Taylor took one glance at us and then burst out laughing. There was something weird about that laugh, but its merriment was infectious. Captain Houdlette came dashing into the cabin a few moments later to assure us that everything was all right, but when he saw our condition he said that we were all right and hastened away to quiet the fears of the other passengers."

"I was not much alarmed," said Miss Tibble Taylor, "because I had the utmost confidence in the officers. We did not know that the lights in the engine and fire-rooms had been put out, and it was a good thing that we did not. The officers behaved splendidly and I think the women did, too."

## Pilgrimage of Knights.

About a dozen members of the order of Knights of Pythias will leave by the Kinau for Hilo this morning. The mission of the party is to establish at Hilo

a lodge of Knights of Pythias, for which the charter was received from the States some weeks ago. At the head of the Honolulu delegation is H. E. Wally, representative in the Hawaiian Islands of the head of the order. The party will include about eight members of Mystic Lodge and four of Oahu. They will be joined at Hilo by members of two lodges on the Island of Hawaii and it is expected by Fred Waldron, P. C., manager of the Volcano house.

## CHAMPAGNE FOR SICK SOLDIERS.

According to instructions received here recently from Washington, the Commissary Department, U. S. A., will send a quantity of champagne with every transport leaving port for the use of sick soldiers on the voyage. The beverage will be furnished only when ordered by the physician at the expense of the Government to enlisted men, while officers will be charged for what they require.

## SAVE THE MYNAH.

A Citizen of Oahu Writes of the Lively Bird.

Editor P. C. A.—In a recent issue of your paper I noticed a paragraph in behalf of the mynah it being stated as the opinion of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. Clarke, that this bird is of immense value to Hawaiian agriculture. May I beg space for a few words confirmatory of Mr. Clarke's opinion. Since my stay in Hawaii I have had excellent opportunities to observe the habits of the mynah in the coffee districts of Oahu, in Hilo and in the adjoining sugar plantations, and I feel sure that the benefits conferred by the mynah far outweigh the injury it does. The mynah prefers an open country to forest and settled districts to the wilderness. It is therefore exceedingly abundant on the sugar plantations and in all pasture lands. If anyone doubts the value of the mynah in such localities he has but to shoot a few and examine the stomachs. These will be found crammed with insects, most of which are positively injurious to the farmer and the cane grower.

On the other hand the orchardist and the small fruit grower have room to dislike the mynah for while they profit by the war it wages upon insect pests they lose by its fondness for fruits, especially figs. So too there seems to be just ground for complaint against the mynah in Oahu where it is generally believed, probably not without good reason, that the mynahs carry into the coffee patches the seeds of Hilo grass and of other weeds. The birds thus prove a serious nuisance since they add materially to the annual cost of weeding.

The course that naturally suggests itself is to kill the birds where they do injury and preserve them where they are beneficial. In this connection I may state that the dead bodies of two or three mynahs hung in a fig tree have a wonderful effect in destroying the appetite for figs of their sorrowing relatives. The mynah is a "knowing cuss," as Artemus Ward called the crow, and is quick to read an object lesson.

In conclusion like every other bird in its relation to agriculture the mynah has good and bad traits, but I believe with Mr. Clarke that when everything is summed up the balance will be found to be largely in the bird's favor and that, now it has been introduced into these islands it should be preserved.

The selection of birds for introduction into these islands is a matter that should receive the most careful attention, and no species should be allowed to be imported that has not been sanctioned by authority.

Already several species have been introduced that should have been most carefully excluded.

Here an ounce of prevention is worth an unlimited number of pounds of cure.

H. W. HENSHAW.

Oahu, Hawaii, Jan. 14, 1899.

## STEAM TONNAGE.

America's total steam tonnage amounted at the end of last quarter to 6,712 vessels of 2,371,823 tons, compared with 6,599 vessels of 2,358,558 tons for the previous year. The vessels sold to the Government were all steam vessels, so the true increase is greater than the figures indicate. Sailing vessels have decreased from 1,904-153 tons for 1897 to 1,835,827 tons for 1898. Documented canal boats and barges amount to 542,988 tons, compared with 506,309 tons for the previous year. The returns show that during the first quarter of the current fiscal year, to September 30, the capacity of the vessels built, and officially numbered, was 83,191 tons, compared with 26,805 tons for the corresponding period of last year. It is added that probabilities point to a considerably larger aggregate output between this date and June 30 next, than in any year for a quarter of a century past, with the exception of 1890-91.

## CLASH AT ILOILO IS IMMINENT

Conflict of Arms Between Americans and the Insurgents.

ORDERS HAVE BEEN SENT

Supremacy of the United States Will Be Maintained.

OLD GLORY FLOATS AT HAVANA

Cubans Are in Bad Temper—Treaty Goes to Senate—Cable—H. C. Mrs. Botkin—Fighting in Egypt.

## CLASH SEEMS CERTAIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The situation in the Philippines is serious, and an armed conflict between the American troops and the Filipino bands is imminent. A crisis had been impending ever since the news of the cession of the group by Spain to the United States had been resolved by Aguinaldo and his adherents, but the event was precipitated by the surrender of the town of Iloilo on the island of Panay, by Gen. Rios to the insurgents before the troops under Gen. Miller could reach the place and occupy the city. When he arrived he was denied admittance by the Filipinos, who menacingly warned the American commander that if armed men landed it would be impossible to prevent a conflict. Gen. Miller allowed the insurgents twenty-four hours in which to evacuate the town, but it appears from subsequent events that he did not take any steps to execute his orders. This was undoubtedly in obedience to the policy of this Government, which desires to use persuasion rather than force to secure its ends, although at this writing it looks much as if heroic measures would be taken should the Filipinos not submit to the authority of the United States.

In response to a communication from Gen. Otis, in command of the military forces in the Philippines, President McKinley telegraphed a proclamation to the inhabitants of the islands which was at once made public, but which did not suit the views of their leaders in that it held out to them no assurance of independence. The tone of that document was kindly but firm. The President set out that as a result of the victory of the American arms at Manila and the signing of the treaty of peace at Paris the sovereignty of the Philippine Islands had passed to the United States, and that until Congress had decided upon the form of their government the group would remain under military control which would be extended as rapidly as possible. He, however, assured the people that local liberties would be respected and private property rights would be protected. In closing the President distinctly stated that no mistake might be made: "In the fulfillment of this high mission, supporting the temperate administration of affairs for the greatest good of the governed, there must be seriously maintained the strong arm of authority to repress disturbance and to overcome all obstacles to the bestowal of the blessings of good government upon the people of the Philippine Islands under the free flag of the United States."

In anticipation of the insurgents turning a deaf ear to the counsels sent from Washington the Administration decided to reinforce Gen. Otis as soon as possible, and six regular regiments have been designated for this object. They are the Fourth, Twelfth and Seventeenth infantry, which are to sail from New York on the transports Mobile and Mohawk in a few days, and the Twentieth, Third and Twenty-Second infantry that are to embark for Manila from this port when transportation can be secured. At present only the transport Scandia is here, and she will not be able to sail until the 17th at the earliest. Meanwhile fourteen other transports sent from this port during the war are lying in Manila harbor, supposedly waiting to return the volunteers whom it was proposed to send home before the crisis came to a head.

Meanwhile the Government has become convinced that words without at least a show of activity will have no effect on Aguinaldo, who has disapp-



passed from the vicinity of Manila, and his followers, and on Wednesday, the 4th, positive instructions were sent to Gen. Miller to land and occupy Iloilo. The First California regiment has been added to his military force and the Baltimore, under Capt. Dyer. This makes the American force 3,500 men to oppose the rebels, as they are now termed, who supposedly number not over 7,000, armed with only 3,000 rifles and whose artillery is of obsolete pattern. To further strengthen Gen. O'Neil's hands Maj. Gen. Lawton, who rendered exceptional services in the Cuban campaign, has been assigned as second in command in the Philippines. The Philippines threaten to resist any attempt to occupy Iloilo. The members of the insurgent government and the governors of the provinces of the island of Luzon have assembled at Malolos for the purpose of offering their aid to Aguinaldo, and declare that they fought only for the independence of the Philippines, and are unwilling to submit to foreigners.

#### OLD GLORY AT HAVANA.

American control of Cuba formally commenced at noon on New Year's day, when the Spanish ensign floating over the governor's palace in Havana, was lowered and the Stars and Stripes were raised in their place. The ceremonies of transfer of authority were simple, but all the more grand on that account. The Spanish Government was represented by Captain General Castellanos, who, in a brief speech, transferred sovereignty over Cuba to Gen. Wade, president of the United States Military Commission, who, turning to Gen. John R. Brooke, the new governor of the island, said: "I transfer this command to you." It was accepted with the words: "I accept this great trust on behalf of the United States, and," (addressing Capt. Gen. Castellanos) "I wish you and the gallant gentlemen with you a pleasant return to your native land. May prosperity attend you and all who are with you." Adieus were said to the Spanish officers, and Gen. Castellanos, who had been moved to tears, soon after put off to the Spanish transport Rabat, on which he sailed to Mantanzas, whence he will proceed to Spain.

#### CUBAN INSURGENTS.

Cuban participation in the ceremonies attending the cessation of Spanish authority in their island was confined to the presence of a few of their generals of the second rank. This was a great mortification to the insurgent party, as they had planned a grand demonstration in Havana on the occasion, but Gen. Brooke, who feared that trouble might arise if this program were carried out, forbade it, and in so doing was approved by the President. As it was all passed off peacefully on the memorable day, but since then there has been a clash between Cuban and Spanish in the city, one episode of which was a rencontre at the theater between Gen. Julio Sanguilly of the Cuban army, and the mayor, the Marquis de Estabana. The Cuban drew a revolver and threatened to shoot the Spaniard, who, in retaliation, quickly raised his cane, and with it struck Sanguilly in the mouth. The Cubans around Sanguilly were ready to attack the municipal guards, who, by Estabana's orders, loaded their rifles, when the American provost guard happily arrived and separated them. The temper of the ultra party among the Cubans is evidenced by the action of Gen. Gomez in issuing a proclamation to his troops advising them not to disband until they have been paid by the American Government, and by his refusal to go to Havana to confer with Governor General Brooke. The latter, however, proposes to give the fullest recognition to the islanders in all employments, and under this policy Gen. Mario Menocal has been offered a position under Gen. Ludlow, military governor of Havana, on condition that he shall resign his command in the Cuban army. His friends are divided on the question of his acceptance.

#### THE TREATY.

The treaty of peace between Spain and the United States was transmitted by the President on Thursday, the 5th inst. to the Senate for ratification. His text was known, but the document was accompanied by interesting documents relating to the relations of American officials and army and navy officers with Aguinaldo and other Filipino leaders. Senator Hoar, who opposes the ratification of the treaty, presented a resolution to the Senate at once, calling upon the President to communicate his instructions to our peace commissioners and the reports made by them either to the Department of State or to himself. Senator Davis, one of the peace commissioners, desired to have the resolution referred to the committee on foreign relations, but this was opposed by Hoar, who accomplished his purpose of having the resolution adopted, it being pointed out by several of the Senators who supported him that the call on the President was not mandatory.

#### CABLE CONCESSION.

Secretary Hay has practically made up his mind to disapprove the Scream concession, under which the Pacific Cable company would enjoy an exclusive cable charter to the Hawaiian Islands for twenty years. He has stated to the other members of the Cabinet that he had received a communication from the Hawaiian Commissioners in which they recommended that the control of the Hawaiian cable should remain in possession of the United States, even if it had to be laid by the Government. They are opposed to the granting of a monopoly to any private company, and it is said that practically all of the members of the Cabinet approve of this attitude.

#### HAWAIIAN COMMERCIAL.

The Board of Directors of the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company has approved of the action of its president in settling the suit brought by that corporation, when under control of C. A. and Rudolph Spreckels, against Claus Spreckels, for the six thousand-acre tract in the Waikuku valley. At once upon the adoption of the resolution Claus Spreckels sold the property

in question to the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company in consideration of \$100,000.

#### LOCAL NAVAL STATION.

Contracts are being made by the Navy Department for the construction of piers and slips at Honolulu for the new coaling station, which is to have a capacity of 40,000 tons of coal.

It is the intention of the naval authorities to leave to Congress any action that may be taken in regard to the improvement of Pearl Harbor.

Iron work for the piers of the coaling station at Pago-Pago is being put on board ship at Norfolk, Va., for the destination, and some of the structural work has already been shipped from this city.

The island of Guam will have a naval instead of a military governor. Capt. Kempf, late of the Monterey, has been selected for the post, but it is not yet certain that he will accept the position. The Oregon has been ordered to Caliao to proceed with the distilling ship Iris to Honolulu, where she will receive orders to sail for Manila.

#### SUGAR FIGHT.

Articles of agreement are being prepared for the incorporation in West Virginia of the Independent Sugar Company, designed to co-operate with the Arbutus in fighting the American Sugar Refining Company. The capital stock of the new corporation will be \$50,000,000, and large blocks will be owned by Armour and the Arbutus.

#### MRS. BOTKIN.

The trial of Mrs. Cordelia Botkin in this city for the poisoning of Mrs. Elizabeth Dunning, came to a close on the last day of the year, when the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and fixed the penalty at imprisonment for life. The murderess maintained her equanimity fairly well under the trying circumstances, but, when removed to her cell, gave way to her emotions and raved like a maniac. She is to appear today for sentence, but it has been agreed that the matter shall be put over. When the time arrives it is understood that a new trial will be asked for, and upon its refusal an appeal will be taken to the State Supreme Court, where the question of the right of a California jury to pass on a crime which had its culmination in Delaware will be raised by Mrs. Botkin's attorneys.

#### GOVERNOR GAGE.

Henry T. Gage, the new Governor of California, assumed office on January 4th, his predecessor, James Budd, being elected today attorney of the Board of Harbor Commissioners in place of Tiley L. Ford, the new attorney general.

#### ANOTHER FAIR.

It is proposed to hold an exposition in San Francisco in 1901 of the products of the countries on the borders of the Pacific ocean and lying upon it, and Hawaii is expected to take a prominent part. The State will be asked to appropriate \$1,000,000 and the city \$250,000 for the purpose.

A colonial fair will be held here from September 2 to October 7 by the Mechanics' Institute.

#### JAPANESE CRUISED.

The Japanese cruiser Chitose made her natural draught trial in Santa Barbara channel on January 3rd. During a six-hour continuous run she maintained a speed of 21.48 knots an hour, whereas her contract called for only 20.5 knots.

#### FAST MAIL.

A fast mail schedule has been established between the Atlantic and the Pacific seaboard. On the initial run the train made the transcontinental trip in ninety-eight hours in place of the 110 hours and 55 minutes which has been the rule heretofore.

#### TRUST SUIT.

Suit has been brought on the relation of the Attorney General of California to dissolve the high explosive and dynamite pool on the Pacific slope. The action is against the Giant Consolidated Powder Company, and it is asked that it shall be deprived of its charter and be fined \$5,000.

#### CALIFORNIA SENATORSHIP.

Balloting for United States Senator will begin in the California Legislature on Tuesday next. The leading candidates are Dan M. Burns, the former Secretary of State and now owner of the famous Candelaria mines in Mexico, who has the support of the Southern Pacific railroad company and the majority of the editors of the Call and Chronicle; E. N. Baile, a State Senator; and Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., of San Diego, the son of his father, on whom the opposition to Burns is crystallizing. There are prospects of a deadlock, with the possible choice of some unknown candidate.

#### SENATOR QUAY.

Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, who is under indictment for the misuse of State funds, has secured the endorsement of 102 of the 164 Republican members of the Legislature, but still requires nineteen votes in order to be re-elected.

#### HEAVY ROBBERY.

The Wells-Fargo Express company was robbed of \$60,000 belonging to the Southern Pacific Railroad company on December 29th, at Houston, Texas, by Charles A. Becker, a delivery clerk, who escaped arrest, and is thought to have gone to Mexico.

#### STEEL PLANT.

A steel plant is to be built at Newport News which will cost \$5,000,000, cover fifty acres and give employment to 6,000 men. A new system of manufacture is to be employed.

#### GATLING GUN EXPLODES.

Richard Gatling's experimental cast steel eighteen inch rifle, for the construction of which Congress appro-

priated \$45,000, exploded at the Sandy Hook proving grounds on the 4th inst. under a normal firing pressure of 35,000 pounds. No one was hurt.

#### IN THE MOJAVE.

The Anglo-Egyptians have won another battle in the Mojave. Col. Lewis with a Sudanese regiment and a detachment of irregulars, attacked Emir Ahmed Fedi on December 28th, while he was crossing the Blue Nile, stormed an island on which Fedi had taken up his position, and drove him out, killing 500 of his followers and taking many prisoners. The Emir himself escaped. On the victorious side Maj. Ferguson, six Egyptian officers and eighteen privates were wounded and twenty-seven men were killed.

#### THE FRENCH.

The French have demanded an extension of their territorial concession at Shanghai. This is being opposed by the English and Americans and supported by the Russians. The London Times meanwhile thundering against France.

Reserhazy has been granted a safe conduct, and will appear before the French Court of Cassation on January 17th, to give evidence in the Dreyfus revisionary proceedings.

### Another Victim Cured.

What a Honolulu Lady Has to Say of Doan's Backache and Kidney Pills.

Many people are skeptical about taking so-called patent medicines, but a few testimonials as given below ought to convince the most skeptical that all remedies are not without merit.

Home testimonials certainly must be accepted as being first class and positive proof of the curative features of a remedy. Watch this space for a series of testimonials of people well and favorably known.

Mrs. Grace Dodd, 524 Young street, says: "I was troubled with enlargement of the liver; suffered severe pains in my right side and lame back for two years. After consulting a local physician and taking medicines of all kinds and failing to get relief I purchased a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and soon was relieved of the severe pains, could enjoy a good sleep and am satisfied the Pills cured me."

Doan's Kidney and Backache Pills can be obtained at the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Fort Street, at 50c a box.

#### The New Line.

The British steamer Belgian King, the first steamer of the California and Oriental Steamship Co., is of 3,379 tons register. She sailed from Cardiff September 30th of last year for Port Arthur, thence to Hongkong, touching at Singapore. From Honolulu the Belgian King goes to San Diego, the terminus of the Santa Fe railroad in connection with which the California and Oriental Steamship Co. are despatching their steamers. Alexander and Baldwin are the local agents.

#### WHEN YOU HAVE A BAD COLD

You want the best medicine that can be obtained, and that is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

You want a remedy that will not only give quick relief but effect a permanent cure.

You want a remedy that will relieve the lungs and keep expectoration easy.

You want a remedy that will counteract any tendency toward pneumonia.

You want a remedy that is pleasant and safe to take.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only medicine in use that meets all of these requirements. This remedy is famous for its cures of bad colds throughout the United States and in many foreign countries. It has many rivals, but, for the speedy and permanent cure of bad colds, stands without a peer and its splendid qualities are everywhere admired and praised. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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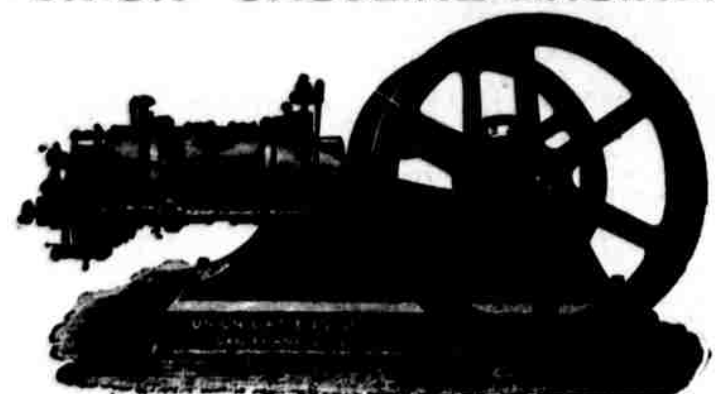
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20 HEAD LARGE  
**Young : Mules.**  
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For Sale at Low Figures  
**SCHUMAN'S** CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.  
ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. FORT STREET, ABOVE CLUB STABLES.

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**GENTS' SLIPPERS.**  
STYLISH AND UP TO DATE!  
JUST THE THING FOR CHRISTMAS!  
Tan Seal Skin, Toilet,  
Black and Russet Romeos,  
Russet Kid, Toilet,  
Black Seal Skin, Toilet,  
Box Calf, Toilet,  
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EASE, COMFORT AND DURABILITY, ALL COMBINED IN ONE.  
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Build Gas and Gasoline Engines for both marine and stationary service. Hundreds of "UNION" Engines are in daily use at all kinds of work. "UNION" Engines are the simplest and most economical form of power. Send for catalogue, stating service and horse power wanted.  
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PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.  
Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to  
DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

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WHOOPIING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.  
CRESOLINE being administered by inhalation gives the safest and most effective means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its antiseptic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.  
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. I., Agents.

### Read the Hawaiian Gazette

### DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;  
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE.  
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.  
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE.  
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.  
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

### W. W. DIMOND & CO. HONOLULU.

### CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores. Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck. Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face. Cures Heavy Sores. Cures Cancerous Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Clears the Blood from all impure Matter From whatever cause arising. As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles of 25, 50, and in cases containing six times the quantity. Its each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

### Metropolitan Meat Company

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NAVY CONTRACTORS.  
G. J. WALLER, Manager.  
Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.  
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.  
Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).



Established in 1851. Leaders in 1898



## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1899.

## EVOLUTION OF THE PRESS.

The "Outlook" recently reached a weekly edition of one hundred thousand copies. This weekly paper, together with the Independent (N. Y.) and Harper's Weekly are now exerting a great influence throughout the country, for their combined readers number over a million. Their success is the triumph of the "Miserable Muggwumps" as the Republican and Democratic party press calls them. There is as much difference between the conduct and views of these journals, and the conduct and views of the partisan press, as there is between the comfortable homes of educated citizens and the log cabins of the Arkansas poor trash. The school, the academy, the college, now graduate men and women who have passed the partisan point, and choose to do their own thinking, although they recognize the need and use of party organizations within certain limitations.

In accounting for its own marvelous success, the Outlook says: "It is due largely to the fact that the Outlook has always aimed to treat its readers with absolute frankness and candor. It has never hesitated to give them the full and freest expression of its editors' convictions in expressing its own conviction; it has never hesitated to give them the full and freest expression of its editors' convictions in expressing its own conviction; it has never hesitated to give them the full and freest expression of its editors' convictions in expressing its own conviction."

The Outlook was in the beginning a "religious" journal. It partially accepted the absurd theory that every man had a religious and a secular side, although it was difficult to define their limitations. It presented the case of the man who builds his house on the boundary line between two States, and so lives under two jurisdictions. But a better understanding of man's relation to God, and to his fellow man wipes out this arbitrary distinction, and the Outlook places man under one jurisdiction only, and makes every act of his life a "religious" one, even when he is trading horses with his fellow man, or working members of the brotherhood of man on sugar plantations, or is riding a bicycle on Sunday afternoon, or listening to Capt. Berger's music in the Park.

Papers like the Outlook have not created this new and admirable literature, but are the responses to the growth of public opinion.

## TAX DODGING.

The capitalists of the Eastern States, including an unusually large number of the rich descendants of the Puritans, show Yankee cuteness in dodging assessment and payment of personal taxes. At least half, and probably much more of the personal property owned by residents of the large eastern cities is so concealed by its owners, that the tax officers are unable, or unwilling to reach it for assessment purposes.

Many rich men live in hotels, and do not allow their names to be put in the directories. Many move from one hotel to another, in order to avoid identification. Many live in one suburban town until they suspect that the assessor is taking some note of them, and they move to another town. Many of these tax dodgers have considerable wealth. When the rate of taxation is two per cent., the saving of an item of \$1,000 on an assessed valuation of \$50,000, counts in the family income. Married men who are compelled to provide visible homes for their families resort to sworn understatements of valuation.

The millionaires as a rule are assessed by contract with the assessors. Several years ago, Mr. Chauncey Depew, representing one of the Vanderbilts, said to the Tax Commissioners of the City of New York, "How much personal property Mr. Vanderbilt has is not the question. He is willing to pay a personal tax on so much money, and if you don't accept his terms, he will make Islip, Long Island, his residence, where the tax assessor will thankfully accept any sum he chooses to name as his assessable property." This member of the Vanderbilt family thereupon paid on an assessed valuation of \$2,000,000, although its correct market value was over \$20,000,000.

The State of Vermont recently made an attempt to defraud, in fact, her sister States in the matter of taxation. Governor Smith suggested to the Legislature the enactment of a law authorizing the tax commissioners of the State to make contracts with residents of other States running for 20 years, under which these residents of other States would become residents of Vermont and pay taxes at a rate much less than at the rate paid by the citizens of the State and of other States. The Vermont farmers responded at once in the Legislature and the bill was passed

with unanimity in the House, but it was rejected in the Senate by a majority of only one vote. The depravity of the attempt was conspicuous. But the cupidity of the great farming class could not resist the temptation to do a gross injustice to other States, in order to indirectly lower their own taxes. If this bill had become law, Vermont would have been the asylum for thousands of tax dodgers.

On the other hand, taxation as it is at present enforced is, in many cases, the practical confiscation of property on the income from it. There are several hundreds of millions of dollars, belonging to the estates of women, children and orphans, held by the Trust companies, upon which the rate of interest allowed is rarely over three per cent. When the rate of taxation is two per cent., and this is a very common rate, there is left the difference of one per cent. as the actual income from the investment. An income of \$10,000 per year from an investment of \$1,000,000 is so small, that even the tax commissioners become demoralized and refuse to enforce the law.

One of the chief reasons for the failure to discover and assess personal property on the Mainland is the absence of Civil Service in the tax department. If the tax officers become unpopular by ferreting out property, they are removed, or not re-elected.

As the communities become older the method of collecting taxes will be readjusted, and made more equitable.

In the early days, the dog tax collector on these islands was dodged by the natives. A common method was, on the approach of the collector, to hide the dogs under trees, and especially under calabashes, until the collector had finished inspecting. An unscrupulous missionary boy had the office of tax collector for one year, in the fifties in the Koolau section of Oahu. Failing to find any of the numerous dogs owned by the natives, he took, on one occasion, the family dog with him, as an assistant collector. On reaching the village of Kaneohe, not a dog could be seen. The moment, however, the family dog entered a house, there was furious barking from every overturned calabash, and the dogs were uncovered. The amount of dog tax collected in the village was beyond precedent.

## THE REGULARS.

One of our evening contemporaries made the usual accusation against the Advertiser of a want of patriotism, because this paper denied that there were openings for an honorable career for young men in the regular army.

The San Francisco Chronicle reviews this subject, and presents several interesting facts. It says that even at the present moment, the small regular army, authorized to enlist up to 62,000 is short of that number by 15,000 to 20,000 men. The Chronicle accounts for this failure to obtain the number required, by stating that instead of taking the officers from the enlisted men of the regular service, 541 civilians were gazetted as lieutenants. These appointments acted, it says "To serve notice on every recruit, that although he might risk his life for his country, he could not hope to rise above the chevrons; that the reward of shoulder straps were not for him, but for the rank outsider."

It is a singular fact that although the little war with Spain has abundantly demonstrated the capacity of the regulars to take care of themselves in the camp, and to feed and keep themselves free from disease, there have not appeared since the day the Spanish war was opened, enough men to complete the standing army, small as it is comparatively.

The young men have been quick to see that war is not a tourist excursion, and that it involves irksome subordination, hardships, sickness and suffering. They have also found out that war is a terrible business, and that only those should first enlist who can do so with the least interference with social and family life. Senator Foraker, safe away from the seat of war, said "war ennobled." Ask the Manila boys whether it does or does not. War is butchery, and if the nation must butcher in the interests of humanity, let it cast lots for those who shall butcher, or hire those who are willing to learn the trade.

## OHIO LEPROS.

The health authorities of New Lexington, Ohio, have discovered, it is claimed, several cases of leprosy. One of the Ohio papers suggests that they should be removed to Molokai. It will not be done. Congress will not, under any circumstance permit it to be done. Its power to do so, under the Federal constitution is doubtful. Aside from the question of this power, there will be no attempt made to place in one community the sick and the diseased of all other communities.

The remarkably thorough and faithful work of our Board of Health during the last five years, will relieve us from being the victims of any sudden popular craze on the subject.

## CONGRESS AND HAWAII.

During the holiday recess, Congress put aside the Hawaiian affairs. Before adjournment, however, the sub-committees on the organic law, appear to have attacked the theory of the commission, regarding the qualification of voters in this territory.

As we have said before, if the Republican party adheres to its traditions and practice, it will not place any qualifications upon the electors, the Representatives, or the Senators in the Territory. It gave, over thirty years ago, the right of suffrage to the most ignorant negro, and until a few years ago, tried to protect that right by various devices, the last of which was the Force bill.

No doubt a large number of the most influential Republicans are convinced that it was an error to give the utterly illiterate negro the ballot. But it is by no means certain that the majority of the Republican party holds the same opinion. If the majority still adheres to the territorial policy, the organic law will contain no property qualification.

But it is inevitable that the regulation of the status of the conquered territories will more or less affect the Hawaiian question, and may finally lead to some modifications of opinion on the subject. But the racial instinct or political habit in favor of universal suffrage is still strong, and it may establish that form of suffrage here, while it may refuse it elsewhere in the conquered lands.

While some of the strongest of the Republican leaders may favor the theory of universal suffrage here, they will offset any possible evil results from it, by strengthening the Executive power. This is substantially the English idea of governing territories. Congress may see its way to granting an unqualified elective franchise, but it will not hesitate to refuse the right of self rule, so far as the Executive is concerned. Those who are firm believers in the free ballot may indignantly say, "are we not fitted to elect our own Executive?" Congress simply replies: "Whether you are or are not, you shall not."

With the real power substantially held in Washington, Congress may feel disposed to allow the free play of universal suffrage here as it has done in other territories.

## JANUARY SEVENTEENTH.

Six years ago, today, the Monarchy of Hawaii was abolished. A Provisional Government followed it, and that gave place to a Republic, and the Republic has given place to a Territorial condition, dependent upon the will of Congress. The evolution has been disintegrating. In this, that Hawaii instead of maintaining her rank among the nations, has become the general property of a great nation, that will not at present allow her to retain the least evidence of sovereignty, not even the sovereignty of State. This exchange of prominent, and singularly prominent condition of sovereignty for what seems like a long estate of dependence, was, beyond question, the great good fortune of the people of these islands.

The rapid changes during the last six years have been without friction, excepting in the circumstance of a brief insurrection, in which a valuable life was lost. The freedom from disturbance has been without precedent in the history of communities made up of mixed nationalities. The reasons for such a peaceful revolution will become in time the subject of historical study. In no place have there been more racial antipathies, which generally provoke disturbances and wars. At the same time there has been comparatively a harmony and absence of friction in the racial relations. The Anglo-Saxon people living on these islands, though limited in numbers, possessed wealth and intelligence, and displayed, during the last six years their usual organizing power in securing a peaceful period of change. But behind the Anglo-Saxon leaders stood the larger portion of all nationalities who, whatever their political views were, insisted on the maintenance of order.

The singular absence of disturbance during this period, is also due largely to the general prosperity of the people. A prosperous people are generally contented, and contented people are conservative. It has not been to the advantage of the laborers to create disturbance. There has been no large number of young men in this community who, as a rule, are the fomenters of revolutions. The continuance of prosperity has been the firm guarantee of good order.

During this period of change, the laws have been wisely administered, and the public money has generally been expended as the Legislature has directed it should be spent.

Those in the community who could not consent to, or aid in the political changes, have not effectively opposed these changes. Events have taken their course. Those who were positive and active in bringing about these changes suspended partisan feelings, so far as American politics was concerned, and presented a solid front on the question of annexation. To the spectator there

appeared the picture of men combining in and loyal to each other in a common cause.

After annexation there came the usual disintegration that follows accomplished results. Only political dreamers could hope for any long continuance of the high order of administration established by the common consent of the revolutionaries. When the revolutionists sought a President for their Provisional Government, they sought him. The office sought the man. The man did not seek the office.

The permanent establishment of order, and the guarantee by the Federal Government of peace, now permits the enforcement of more "practical" rules in politics, and the first signal illustration of this, was, on the raising of the flag, in the hearty acceptance by some of the maxim that "the man should seek the office."

These are, however, only incidents in the growth of the community. All things are better than they were yesterday. The movements from January 17, 1893, to January 17, 1899, have been always progressive and upward, because there are no backward steps in human affairs.

Whether or not these Islands will become Asiatic or Anglo-Saxon during the next fifty years gives the opportunity for wide speculation. The great far reaching and now silent part our admirable educational system takes in shaping the future fails to attract attention. It is, without the sounding of trumpets, making and unmaking our social life.

## ARMY SINGING.

Recognizing the good results that accrue from soldiers singing when on the march, the British Minister of War has just ordered, says the London Post, 5,000 books of patriotic and military songs as an experiment. These will be distributed to the men in infantry regiments, and classes for singing will be instituted in the barracks. A similar experiment made in France by General Polignone of St. Mars, has been attended with marked success, the number of stragglers on the march being reduced by 70 per cent., owing to the singing.

The commander of a negro regiment during the civil war was extremely successful in keeping his troops together on a long march, by the use of the negro songs. It reduced the number of stragglers, and roused the spirits of the men. One of the most inspiring of these songs closed with the refrain:

"For we are men of war."

"For we are men of war."

While a brigade of negro regulars under this commander were waiting the order for a charge in front of the strong earthen works at Petersburg, Virginia, the commander ordered them to sing during the suspense. The song of "For we are men of war," was taken up along the line. The order to advance was finally given. About fifty per cent. of the men were killed or wounded within twenty minutes of the moment forward step was taken, and even before the song was ended many had fallen.

It is not generally known that the verses, beginning, "Guide me, Oh, thou Great Jehovah, are sung to the music of Ronceville's ballad, which was an ancient war song. It is not difficult to conceive of the stiffening effect of such stately music upon men who are about to face death.

## ENGLISH KAHUNAS.

"Notes and Queries" states that the white and black pigs are still used in witchcraft by the lower classes in England. Two women were yelling at each other in Exeter recently, and one of them shouted, "you always keep a black and white pig so you can witch us; you ought to be seragged." The butchers will not buy these pigs, for fear of losing the local trade.

When Herbert Spencer declares that all men think alike under similar environment, he should discover and expound the methods by which the Hawaiians and a lower class of English people have reached the same conclusion regarding the value of pigs in spiritual matters. English travellers have described, as a novel method of suppressing enemies, the use of the white pig in Hawaii. It appears that in their own country the practise exists, though it is not a fashionable method of attacking an opponent. If it was, the drawing rooms of London would be filled with little white and black pigs grunting destruction to troublesome neighbors.

## WAS IT "COWARDICE."

President McKinley actually wore a Confederate badge, during the reception given to him recently in Milledgeville, Ga. When the girls pinned it to his coat, he said: "Is it proper?" The girls said it was, and he wore it. The professional politicians of the starward kind, feel that he has "dishonored the flag," but they are under the painful necessity of observing silence, because the President is quite able to take care of himself. The red hot pa-

## Scrofula

Swollen Glands, Scrofula Sore, Nip Disease, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions Tell the Story—Broadful Consequences of Impure Blood.

Certainly scrofula, if anything, may be called the advertisement of foul blood. It is the scourge of the world—offensive, painful, debilitating, stubborn. Outward applications do not cure. Eruptions may palliate, they cannot abolish the evil. There is one sure way out, and that is to eliminate the taint from the blood. For this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla is absolutely without an equal.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofulous humor and impure blood and am now almost entirely cured of the eruptions with which I have been afflicted for the past year. My face, chest and back were badly broken out." FRED B. ORWAY, Woodstock, Vt.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

**Hood's Pills** are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

trists regard with intense disgust, the unseemly spectacle of the President's shameful conduct, and if they did not hope for officers, would apply the usual epithets of "cowardice" and "treason" to him. Although the President's act was one of singular felicity, and only an expression of good will towards the old Confederates, it is in the hands of Coon-Cat politicians denounced as wicked un-American conduct.

## IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. SARAH A. THURSTON.

"May I reach that purest Heaven—be to other souls The cup of strength in some great agony, Enkindle generous ardor, feed pure love, Beget the smiles that have no cruelty, Be the sweet presence of good diffused, And in diffusion even more intense! So shall I join the choir invisible, Whose music is the gladness of the world."

## THE PASSING HOUR.

Capt. Glass, by his modest demeanor, adds lustre to the well earned fame of the Pacific Squadron commanders.

Dynamite is the horror of the European powers, but all of them are bidding high for an American dynamite gun.

If Hayne still retains his old sense of humor he will chuckle to himself that his conscience is getting its first inning.

Let us see, isn't Kitchener the man who would have only bachelors on his staff? He is playing it low down mean on the rest of the Egyptian stars.

As the insurgents saw the Americans do some fighting in and about Manila, they cannot, in time, place the claim that they "didn't know it was loaded."

It is hoped for the sake of all interested that the microbe found in raw sugar will not make any assaults on the dividends.

It must have been Honolulu aloha that enabled the S. S. Australia to weather the gale that made a vicious attack on the town favorite.

There must have been a school in diplomacy in secret session amongst the Filipinos long before day before yesterday. Their men sent to Washington speak well.

Governor Roosevelt's little dissertation on politics delivered at the New England dinner in New York City, is published this morning. It is a mighty neat pony lecture.

A Captain of the U. S. N. does not want to accept the post of Governor of Guam. Here it is again shown that correct political training is not provided at Annapolis.

Senator Frye is not the only Republican leader who will deem it necessary to explain at length that the open door policy in the Philippines is consistent with tradition.

Japan wants to be in a "state of preparedness." She cannot hear the peaceful voice of the Czar, neither is she deterred by financial consideration from adding to her excellent navy.

Col. "Jim" Smith, First California Volunteers, is to be made a brevet brigadier general. If the accounts from Manila of the operations of the First are half truth, Col. Smith is getting less than half the recognition he has earned.

The Chinese must be ideal clients, as they certainly are model litigants. They silently submit to whatever befalls and then there is not in prospect the possibility of infliction of political retribution by them.

The British Consular Agent in the Transvaal refuses to send to the Queen's Government the protest of the Uitlanders against "the intolerable state of affairs." The Consular Agent flatly says that the local Government is attending to the grievances. How the jingoes will yell.

Excuses have been duly forwarded from Washington to San Francisco in the matter of shipping men and supplies for Manila from the Eastern seaboard. It is pointed out that this is done entirely for the purpose of getting the needed ships into the Pacific

and that otherwise San Francisco shall have all the trade it believes it wants.

It is a pity to see temptation into the face of any officers by providing that champagne may be given to sick soldiers without money and without price.

The town's commercial agency does not seem to take into account that payment must eventually be made for Christmas presents. Santa Claus is responsible for the boom in small loans.

The mild controversy about the mynah bird up to date affords a glimpse of a typical development or phase of nearly all argument on practical subjects. Every man of the fields or forests who has taken part in the discussion, favors the mynah. To a man the opposition comprises individuals who have no opportunity to observe the life of the bird.

A long cable has the heading that the Sirdar is supreme in the Sudan. This was understood some time ago. But the message is worth reading. It sets out that the natives are informed in plain language that the Sirdar, under the British and Egyptian flag, is virtually absolute monarch of the Nile region. The natives are permitted to retain their clothing and their religion.

News from Japan given in this paper verifies the theory of the Hilo Herald that Mr. Sewall, in telling that importers were trying to get goods on hand in advantage of tariff charges was referring to Japanese. That is, the theory will stand if supplemented by the equally logical idea that Mr. Sewall was reporting on Japan instead of on Hawaii.

The railroad collision might have been worse. All concerned are to be congratulated. The Oahu company has the confidence of the traveling public and patrons and the people generally will rest assured that the managers of the system will do what is right in the premises of the accident results and will take steps to avoid a similar mishap at the same particular place.

It is a far cry from here to London in a health matter, but local watchfulness of the transactions of the British Society for the Prevention of Consumption must appeal as almost imperative. Chiefly by importation—almost wholly by that means—tuberculosis will increase here. No matter how the situation is made, it will command meeting.

After a time there must be at Waikiki a great resort, perhaps like Saltair Pavilion at Great Salt Lake, which has a main hall the size of the Mormon Tabernacle, and underneath a bower of like dimensions, with hundreds of bathrooms, with private dining halls and with outdoor pleasure grounds, all about half a mile from shore. The reason such a thing will come to Waikiki is purely economic, for private ownership of villas has a limitation with a short span and any small enterprise to cater to the public will soon be outgrown.

Some sympathy is due the recalled American diplomatists of the Orient who were too fervent in their work before the attack on Manila and who all but made entangling alliances with the Filipino insurgents. All this comes, it may be remarked from the time honored Yankee habit of paying political debts without regard to the possible proprieties of any nature whatsoever.

Jimpost, the petted idol of the Honolulu people who like stage comedy, owns a dog unique to his kind as Jimpost to the profession. The beast is a "bully" of rather savage mien, but gentle as an ingenue and playful as a sourette. Now, Jimpost, in his habits and comings and goings is careful of himself as a \$10,000 beauty or a prize fighter being trained by a syndicate. His palate is stranger to beer and he can qualify for Hobsonizing with the girl who declared that the lips that touched tobacco should never touch her's. But that dog has reached the depths of the depravity sometimes attributed to the vaudeville funmakers. The beast drinks freely and eagerly of anything that is kept in stock in a saloon, stands respectfully at the free lunch counter till he is fed and then begs for cigarettes, cigars or tobacco. The one redeeming feature of the dog's character is that he does not smoke cigarettes. He eats them instead. All efforts to reform the dog have failed.

## REPROVING CONSULS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The recalling of E. Spencer Pratt, Consul at Singapore, is the first case of disciplining for too great ardor in service during the war. Pratt was one of the most active of the Consuls who took part in the preliminary negotiations with Aguinaldo which led to the insurgents being given such prominence in the campaign. The State Department believes that Pratt went too far and that, as indicated by letters in the possession of Aguinaldo, unwarranted promises made at that time are now proving complicating.

The State Department is considering the same action in the cases of Williams, Consul at Hongkong, and Williams, Consul at Manila. Williams, as shown by letters made public today, did much to give Aguinaldo so much importance, and, without doubt, led the insurgents to believe there would be full freedom and independence granted them. His recall is expected soon.



## TRADE IS GOOD

Volume for Past Fortnight is a Record Breaker.

## ARE EVIDENCES OF COMPETITION

New Blood at Work—Money Market. Real Estate Activity Pronounced—Firms Building.

## COMMERCIAL.

The volume of general trade continues good, even better than was expected, though expectations were by no means low.

Business in the hardware, dry goods and grocery lines is reported as exceeding that of any period during the past six months.

There is however this to be said, that profits do not keep pace with the volume. Competition is being felt and prices have been regulated to correspond.

In some lines a combination is favorably considered and in hardware line steps have already been taken in this direction.

We are sorry to note one failure and another in sight.

Feed stuffs remain very firm. Take it as a whole the situation is encouraging and the condition healthy.

Rice shows no change in price. In the local market 5c. is asked.

Money seems scarce from rate of interest paid on small loans.

Stock market remains firm.

## PARTNERSHIPS IN DECEMBER.

Wong Fat and Neo Chong.....Honolulu  
Yee Sing Tie Co.....Honolulu  
Barney and Hankey.....Honolulu  
Honolulu Drug Co.....Honolulu  
Knudsen Bros.....Kauai  
Walmea Soda and Ice Works.....

## REAL ESTATE.

The Real Estate market was never better.

Buyers are many. New tracts of land recently opened up are finding ready purchasers. Desirable residence property is in fair demand at good prices.

There seems less activity in leased lands since our last report.

Furnished and unfurnished houses continue in good demand.

The mortgage indebtedness on Real Estate has increased \$43,097.99 during past two weeks.

Recorded instruments have been as follows:

	No.	Amount.
Deeds	103	\$125,404 00
Mortgages	39	65,708 99
Leases	25	
Releases	21	22,611 00
Chattel Mortgages	3	5,525 93
Bills of Sale	7	6,296 00
Assignment Mortgages	4	27,806 00
Power of Attorney	5	

Mortgages at 6 per cent.	\$ 7,520 00
" " 6 1/2 "	4,000 00
" " 7 "	5,850 00
" " 7 1/2 "	3,000 00
" " 8 "	13,050 00
" " 9 "	2,700 00
" " 10 "	8,200 00
" " 12 "	2,289 61
No. per cent. recorded.	19,099 38
	\$65,708 99

## BUILDING PERMITS.

Len Tow, 2 story store.	\$ 600 00
Northeast corner Queen and Cook street.	
Wong Leong Loo Co, 2 story store.	600 00
Makai corner Hotel and River street.	
Francisco Teixeira, 3-1 story cottages.	1400 00
Kalia next Cycloero Park.	
Gan Chong, 2-2 story cottages.	1000 00
Ewa side of Achi lane Beretania street.	
H. Kihara, 1 story cottage.	450 00
Waikiki side River street cor. Kukui and Beretania street.	
P. L. Weaver, 2 story building	700 00
Cor. Chamberlain and South street.	

## CORPORATIONS.

C. M. Cooke, Ltd.  
Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 16, 1899.

(All of the above is from the semi-monthly circular of the Hawaiian Mercantile Agency of which G. H. Berry is manager.)

## \$2 FOR A BLOSSOM.

Holiday Prices for Flowers in New York City.

Flowers must have reached their highest price yesterday, says the N. Y. Sun of Jan. 2, and during the week before Christmas. American Beauty roses of no unusual size or quality sold for \$2 each. Violets sold for \$4 and \$5 a hundred. Azaleas were \$15 apiece and not unusually fine at that. They varied, of course, in price, according to size, but it cost that much to get a good one. Small and ordinary orchids sold for 25 cents a blossom when there were about a dozen blossoms on one branch. They ranged from \$1 to \$2 for handsome specimens. These figures were demanded by the florists for Christmas Day, and they were sold with little protest. All day the florists' wagons passed through the streets delivering blossoms that were almost, if not quite, worth their weight in gold. One fair indication of the price of flowers may always be had from the sum demanded for American Beauties. When they are high, flowers are high in every kind. It may be that, an occasional scarcity of one particular blossom will send the price up. But for ordinary circumstances the price of the American Beauty is usually typical. That was at \$2 for Christmas Day for ordinary specimens while better grades reached as high a figure as \$2.50. But the violet was again the favorite. Year in and year out, during the autumn season of the chrysanthemum's popularity and at all times, it is the violet that continues most popular in New York.

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## A MISSION CHILD

Death of Mrs. S. A. Thurston Born on Maui.

Led an Active Life—Engaged in Educational Work Surviving Members of Family

There occurred at an early hour yesterday morning the death of Mrs. Sarah Andrews Thurston, who had been seriously ill for about a month, having sustained a stroke of paralysis. Mrs. Thurston had been during her illness at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Helen G. Alexander. This place is one of the old homesteads in Nuuanu valley and from it the funeral was held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Sarah Andrews Thurston was born at Lahaina, Maui, October 19, 1832. She was married October 23, 1853, at Honolulu, to Asa Goodale Thurston, son of Asa and Lucy Goodale Thurston, who were of the pioneer band of missionaries, arriving in the Islands in 1820. The parents of Sarah Andrews Thurston were Rev. Lorrin and Mary Wilson Andrews, who came to Hawaii as missionaries in 1828. Asa Goodale Thurston died December 17, 1859. There were three children: Robert Taylor Thurston, who died in 1874, Lorrin A. Thurston and Mrs. Helen G. Alexander.

Sarah Andrews Thurston was educated at the Royal School under Mr. Fuller and at Punahou, when Dr. Edward Beckwith was principal. After the death of her husband she taught at the Royal School. In 1868 she and her brother founded the Government boarding industrial school for boys at Makawao, Maui. She remained the matron and a teacher there until 1878. Since that year she has made her home with her children on Maui and in Honolulu. She leaves surviving her three brothers and one sister: Robert, Samuel and William Andrews and Mrs. Mary Ellen Mott.

At the funeral yesterday afternoon a beautiful service was conducted by Rev. W. M. Kincaid. There were a large number of friends in attendance and many flowers were sent. The pall bearers were Rev. S. E. Bishop, Rev. O. H. Gulick, Chief Justice Judd, Professor W. D. Alexander, W. N. Armstrong, W. V. Hall, C. M. Cooke and Attorney General Smith. Two hymns were rendered by a choir composed of Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Hall, Mrs. E. C. Damon and Mrs. A. F. Judd and J. Q. Woods.

Mrs. Thurston was regarded by all as an exalted type of a Christian woman and had the most devoted friends everywhere in the group. She was a faithful friend and wise counselor of the native Hawaiians, always taking a special interest in them.

## CONGRESSMAN DINGLEY.

Physicians Say There is Little Hope of Recovery.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The condition of Representative Nelson Dingley, of Maine, who has been ill with pneumonia for almost a week, has undergone a marked change for the worse and tonight his physicians hold out little if any hope of recovery.

Much of the day the patient was delirious, and appeared to be uttering extracts from speeches he had made on the tariff question in the House of Representatives. He was conscious only when aroused. The physicians say there must be a radical change one way or the other very soon.

## ANOTHER THORN.

MADRID, Jan. 2.—Official circles here are warmly discussing the attitude of Great Britain owing to her pressing demand that Spain sell her a coaling station in the Balearic Islands and other strategic points, so as to render Gibraltar unassailable. The negotiations on the subject have been in abeyance owing to Premier Sagasta's illness, but it is believed that Spain, influenced by Russia and France, will resist the demand of Great Britain.

Mr. Eliska Berry, of this place, says he never had anything do him so much good and give such quick relief from rheumatism as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He was bothered greatly with shooting pains from hip to knee until he used this liniment, which affords prompt relief.—B. F. Baker, druggist, St. Paris, Ohio. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## WITH THE Y.M.C.A.

Interesting Quarterly Meeting Well Attended.

## VARIOUS REPORTS ARE MADE

Growth of the Institution Marked. An Earnest Address in Behalf of Church—Music.

The quarterly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. held last evening was fairly well attended. The meeting was called to order by Walter C. Weedon, president of the association. A number of reports were read and submitted by the chairmen of committees. After a gospel song followed by a prayer from the president, the secretary's minutes were read, showing a good increase in membership. Thanks were extended to those who assisted in the New Year festivities.

The report of the Devotional Committee showed that the Y. M. C. A. has been reaching out in its religious work. Mr. Brock, director of the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium, read the report from the Physical Committee. Three basketball teams are being organized, and an endeavor will be made to have contests with teams from the colleges of the city.

Secretary Coleman read the report of the Educational Committee. There was a total enrollment of 163 students during the first term of this year's school. The second term began with 119 students and the classes are constantly increasing in membership. There will be four or five lectures during this term.

After the reading of the reports a song was given by Prof. Jacobs, the blind vocalist.

The Rev. Mr. Gardner was introduced to the audience as the speaker of the evening. Rev. Mr. Gardner took for his subject, "Christianity: A Business Venture." The speaker has a pleasing address and a strong sense of humor which soon awakened every one and prepared them for listening. Rev. Mr. Gardner contradicted the popular doctrine that business and religion should be separated.

"Christianity is business, but business is not always Christianity," he said. "Christianity is not only a business venture, but it is the greatest business venture," he claimed. Christ, he styled the head of the business, and all who are Christians, members of the concern. The preacher then uttered a magnificent eulogy of Christ, the head, powerful in thought, pleasing in action. Mr. Gardner turned his attention to the members of the business. He spoke of death as the door through which these members pass to promotion. Luther, Knox, Wesley, Lincoln, Gladstone are promoted members. The President of the Great Republic, Wm. McKinley, the Empress of the British possessions, Queen Victoria, are members of the firm and the speaker expressed himself as proud beyond measure to have an interest in a concern which includes in its members the greatest men and women the world has produced.

"We are laborers together with God," he said. Man has built the ship and placed it on the water and God has given the wind which fills the sails and carries us from continent to island and from island back to continent. But the greatest part of this business of which Christ is the head is the training of men—mentally, physically and spiritually. The Y. M. C. A. is doing this work, and it is doing it in a business way, for it is a business enterprise. Rev. Mr. Gardner expressed a strong hope that the day will come when the churches will be open as many days and hours in the week as are saloons; when the churches will establish gymnasiums and schools that the mental and physical part of man may be developed as well as the spiritual.

The speaker claimed that if the ratio of the last eighty years were maintained in one more century the whole world will be members of this business enterprise. "It will go on and on," he said, "until it has accomplished the end which the Head determined it should." Rev. Mr. Gardner closed with the invitation to all to become members of the great firm, Christianity.

Following the address, Mr. Eames gave a mandolin solo with piano accompaniment. The selection was well chosen and rendered in a manner pleasing to all as the long applause which followed proved. Mr. Eames gave an encore lively in the extreme which met with hearty approval. Mrs. Herbert Ewing played accompaniments to both numbers with the intuitive expression of a true musician.

Mr. Coleman spoke for a few minutes about the magazine "Man," a Y. M. C. A. publication for which he is soliciting subscriptions, after which there was a social and refreshments.

## Ager's Hair Vigor



What does it do?

It causes the oil glands in the skin to become more active, making the hair soft and glossy, precisely as nature intended.

It cleanses the scalp from dandruff and thus removes one of the great causes of baldness.

It makes a better circulation in the scalp and stops the hair from coming out.

## It prevents and

It cures baldness.

Ager's Hair Vigor will surely make hair grow on bald heads, provided only there is any life remaining in the hair bulbs.

It restores color to gray or white hair. It does not do this in a moment, as will a hair dye; but in a short time the gray color of age gradually disappears and the darker color of youth takes its place.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ager & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

SUGAR, 4 5-16.

Anniversary of the overthrow, 1893. Hutchinson plantation, \$34 bid and asked.

Hana plantation, \$18.87 1/2 bid; \$19 asked.

Hawaiian Commercial, \$57.87 1/2 bid; \$58.25 asked.

The Australia is due from San Francisco tomorrow.

Hilo is to have a street fight by the end of the month.

C. L. Clemens' Cineograph combination is showing at Hilo.

This date 1779 Capt. Cook anchored in Kealahou bay, Hawaii.

Laniwai, Waikiki, has been fitted up as a first class family resort.

About a score of convalescent soldiers left for the Mainland by the Rio.

A dozen or so kamaeians and a number of tourists are expected here by the Australia.

This is a legal holiday. Government offices will be closed and courts will suspend.

The Hawaii Racing Association has been organized at Hilo and will be incorporated.

Minister Cooper leaves today for Maui on business for the Department of Education.

W. J. Coon, late of Honolulu, is in the employ of the State of California at Sacramento.

The remains of the late H. H. Wilcox will be brought from Kauai to this city for interment.

Helio boilers and acetylene gas are among the modern improvements at the shops of the Oahu Railway.

Thos. Cook & Son advertise now in America and Europe excursions to Hawaii, Japan and the Philippines.

Miss Mary Alexander, the popular and capable kindergarten, will soon leave for an extended tour abroad.

Chas. Achi has made a substantial contribution to Kaunakapili church. He is having the spires painted anew.

Nance O'Neill was called upon by the Examiner for a New Year greeting and sent this word to Hawaii: "Aloha nui loa."

Mrs. Todd, lately of Molokai and Japan is to sue the city of San Francisco, claiming to have contracted leprosy in the pest house there.

The opium schooner Labrador was sold at auction Saturday under the court confiscation order. Jules Dudit was the purchaser for \$1,025.

"Rev. Billy" Hammond, notorious here, has turned up in Cuba, where he is making lots of money for himself and misery for church people.

The Olua coffee planters have decided to plant cane in their land now unused. For this purpose they have purchased 2,000 bags of seed cane.

Dr. (Miss) Kellogg-Lane, after an enjoyable sojourn in Honolulu, has returned to the States.

White here she delivered one nature to ladies.

A big fire is the latest scheme of a number of town people who always want to be doing something.

C. A. Brown is again here, there and everywhere in Honolulu, having returned from the States by the China.

About the busiest place in town these evenings is the night school on Fort street. The classes are growing all the time.

P. C. Jones is warmly welcomed back to Honolulu. He will remain here but a few weeks attending to business.

In all of his interviews in the States Col. Barber, of the First New York, speaks in the highest terms of the hospitality of Honolulu people.

Those wishing to secure office room in the new two-story building to be erected on the old site on Queen street apply to C. Brewer & Co.

There were no further instructions from the United States on the enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion act here or the disposal of the immigrants held.

The Governmental treasury department will declare the regular monthly dividend on the 25th inst. This means that December claims will then be paid in full.

Schumann, Fort street, has just received ex S. C. Allen, twenty head of large, young mules in first class condition, which he offers for sale at low figures.

Chas. Gay, J. S. McCandless, J. F. Morgan, W. Waterhouse, A. B. Wood and Mrs. J. Toms and daughter are booked for the W. G. Hall, sailing for Kauai today.

In a formal statement Secretary of State Hay has disapproved of the cable concession granted by the Government here. This was at the suggestion of the Commission.

The base ball teams for the 1899 season will go into practice at once. Toyo Jackson has been signed as pitcher for the Wela ka Hoo nine. Bonnie Lemon goes with the Kams.

Motions to quash alternative writs have been filed by F. B. McStocker in re the bark Willcott, the ship Star of France, and the ship Euterpe, all seeking Hawaiian registry.

Despite spicy rumor, the hard, barren fact remains that Mrs. R. F. Woodward, who is about to resume her vocal studies, is never going upon any form of "stage" whatsoever.

The annual account of Raymond Reyes, guardian of David Callahan, Mary Ann Machado and Henry Machado, minors, was yesterday placed on file in probate court.

The \$2,000 claim of J. W. Mason of Hilo against the steamer City of Columbia, was approved in court yesterday. Capt. Milnor testified to the correctness of the account.

The Hilo hotel is to be hereafter managed from Honolulu, the lease having been taken over by W. C. Peacock & Co., who have placed in charge Mr. Glaze, an experienced man.

"Father" Edward Bailey, of Makawao, Maui, has presented his own painting of Punchbowl to Oahu college. For a few days the picture may be seen at King Bros., on Hotel street.

The S. S. Garonne left Seattle on January 10th instead of the 7th and will arrive here January 24th, touching at Hilo en route. She will clear direct from here to Seattle January 30.

The marriage engagement is announced of Professor Henri Berger, band leader and a captain on the staff of the President, and Miss Rosa Clark, sister of Mrs. J. F. Bowler and Mrs. F. W. McChesney.

T. H. Goodman, while in this city, made a thorough investigation of the prospects for increasing the business of the Southern Pacific passenger department by advertising Hawaii abroad. He will recommend considerable advertising.

It is reported that the up voyage of the Australia was one of the roughest the steamer has ever had on the route. There was no deck promenade and the spray struck the funnel almost every hour.

Trial of the two Chinese accused of murder of Luna Duguid at Waiakoa plantation, has been concluded at Hilo. One defendant was acquitted. The other was convicted of manslaughter in the second degree. Chas. Creighton was attorney for the men.

J. J. Williams has reproduced the old picture of Lord Chas. Beresford, when a midshipman, in the American eagle to the United States Legation here. The bird of freedom had been torn down the night before by some of Beresford's mates on a lark.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

## FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

DORIC ..... JAN. 24

NIPPON MARU ..... FEB. 1

RIO DE JANEIRO ..... FEB. 9

COPTIC ..... FEB. 18

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

COPTIC ..... JAN. 27

AMERICA MARU ..... FEB. 4

CITY OF PEKING ..... FEB. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

## SINGLE TRIP.

For San Francisco—Cabin ..... \$ 75

European Steerage ..... 25

For Yokohama—Cabin ..... \$ 60

European Steerage ..... 20

For Hongkong—Cabin ..... \$ 75

European Steerage ..... 25

For general information apply to

## OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not get in time, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H.F. WICHMAN  
BOX 342.

TYPEWRITERS' HEADQUARTERS

Buy Your Carbon Paper, Typewriter Paper and Ribbons.

At Our Store Largest Assortment, Best Quality Lowest Prices. Agency for the

HAMMOND TYPEWRITERS. FOR ALL NATIONS AND TONGUES. Remington-Sholes, and New Franklin Machines. Call or write for Catalogues.

Wall, Nichols Company Your Money Savers.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

1898

S. S. KINAU, CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Kona, Kailua, and returning the following day, arriving at Hilo Wednesday.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday.....Sept. 13.....Tuesday.....Nov. 1

Tuesday.....Sept. 20.....Tuesday.....Nov. 8

Tuesday.....Sept. 27.....Tuesday.....Nov. 15

Tuesday.....Oct. 4.....Tuesday.....Nov. 22

Tuesday.....Oct. 11.....Tuesday.....Dec. 6

Tuesday.....Oct. 18.....Tuesday.....Dec. 13

Tuesday.....Oct. 25.....Tuesday.....Dec. 20

Tuesday.....Nov. 1.....Tuesday.....Dec. 27

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Kona, Kailua, and returning the following day, arriving at Honolulu Sunday morning.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Sunday.....Sept. 18.....Sunday.....Nov. 12

Sunday.....Sept. 25.....Sunday.....Nov. 19

Sunday.....Oct. 2.....Sunday.....Nov. 26



## LIFE ON MAUI

**Accidental Fire Causes Death of an Aged Chinese.**

## JAP. LABORERS MAKE TROUBLE

**Plotting Against Lunas—Disturbance Promptly Stopped—Debate on Protection—Social Notes.**

MAUI, Jan. 14, 1899.—Last evening, the 13th, the monthly discussion under the auspices of the Makawao Debating Society was held in the parlors of the Pala Foreign Church and was largely attended by the district people. The subject of debate was "Free Trade vs. Protection." Messrs. F. E. Atwater and W. E. Nicoll defended the former and Messrs. J. J. Hair and Frank Alexander, the latter. Several speakers other than the leaders made the evening unusually interesting. Advocates of protection "carried the day" when it came to vote on the merits of arguments presented, the vote being a close one. The subject for next meeting is something about the reduction of personal taxes, with Tax Assessor C. H. Dickey the leader of the negative.

Wednesday, the 11th, a Chinese of Wahee named Aliona was so severely burned that he died a few hours after the fire which injured him was discovered and extinguished. He lived in a shanty by himself and being very old and blind was cared for by a married daughter who lived near by. The fire was started probably from his pipe while he was smoking. The inside of the dwelling was badly burned. The coroner's inquest was held yesterday and brought in a verdict of death by accident.

Wednesday morning, the 11th, there was some trouble between the lunas and seventy or eighty laborers on Wailuku plantation. The Japs, being angry with one of the lunas made a plan to "down" him, but head luna Jack Dow and other lunas interfered in time to prevent any serious happening, though there was an interchange of blows. Thirty or forty of the Japanese were fined on the 13th by Judge McKay for deserting labor and four or five of their leaders are still in confinement awaiting trial for assault upon Mr. Dow.

To-night, the 14th, some dozen or more young men of Wailuku will hold a meeting in the Club Hall to organize an athletic club. Their plans are to begin with bicycles and later to extend the functions of the association to general athletics and perhaps some time in the dim future to build a hall.

The afternoon of the 9th, twenty persons attended the monthly meeting of teachers in Makawao school house. The program consisted of discussion of "Parker's Talks," by Miss Nellie Smith, "Hawaiian Soils," by D. D. Baldwin, and "Sowing," by Miss Eliza dos Reis. Mr. Baldwin's talk was especially interesting and valuable. He advanced the theory that it is not "weathering" but the growth of vegetation (the breaking up of the lava into pieces by roots) that changes lava rock to soil.

The 13th, the Hana teachers held their monthly meeting in Hana school house. The maximum attendance of Hana pedagogues is eight.

The evening of the 27th, a "Communion Supper" will be given in Dickey's Hall, Pala, under the patronage of the Ladies' Aid Society of Pala.

Mrs. D. B. Murdoch of Ewa is visiting her mother, Mrs. D. D. Baldwin of Haku.

This afternoon in Pala Plantation Office a meeting of stockholders of the Maui Telephone Co. will be held.

At Kahului the only arrival of the week is the brig "Laurine," McLeod master, on the 11th, from San Francisco, with general merchandise for H. C. Co., Haku, Pala and Alexander & Baldwin companies. The only departure is the bark "Hesper" for Port Townsend in ballast.

Weather:—Dry—cool mornings and warm, still days. No rain for a week at Nahiku.

**Drowned at Paauhau.**  
(Hilo Herald.)

Manuel Gonsalves, a Portuguese employed on the Paauhau plantation, was drowned at the company's landing last Sunday morning, the 8th inst. The man was at work on repairs to the damages at the landing caused by the recent storm. Usually when the men do this work they attach themselves to the crane with a rope, but on this occasion Gonsalves neglected to do so and was washed from the rocks. He leaves a widow and six children.

**Jap Wanted to Die.**

A Japanese who developed suicidal mania early last evening was placed in one of the luxurious cells of the police station and given a private guard. The man is a servant for Kaneakua, the native attorney. The Jap had se-

vered a lot of trouble and was about to take himself out of the world with a few pills of his own. He was discovered just as he was about to do this and was taken to the hospital.

**Kohala Lands.**  
(Hilo Tribune.)

About the time have been laid out in Kohala, Hawaii, which will shortly be advertised. This is land which through neglect has become destitute of timber, but under the care of luna H. B. Smith it is hoped will show the same results in timber restoration as has been demonstrated at Waimea, on the Puna-kapu tract, which was laid out in 1893. The demand for land in Kohala is far in excess of the supply. A very remarkable spring, called Waiakolea, is on this land of Kohala, but that the parties in charge of the survey deemed it advisable from a public standpoint to set apart a reservation around it, in order that the water supply from the same might be enjoyed by all the residents of the tract, inasmuch as no other supply is available.

## NOT IN HARMONY

**Several Difference on Hawaiian Laws.**

**Promises of Sharp Contest in the House—Suffrage—Appointments Governor.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A sharp contest will occur in the House over the legislation for the government of Hawaii, as the majority and minority of the committee on territories do not agree as to the form of a bill. Neither do the majority agree with the report of the senate committee on foreign relations, although the differences are not such as to cause great difficulty.

The majority report of the House committee changes the bill introduced by Hunt only slightly with the exception of the qualifications for senators and representatives. The property qualifications are stricken out and any citizen who is a voter and has been a resident of Hawaii for three years is eligible to office.

Those who were citizens of Hawaii on August 12, 1898, are made citizens of the United States. One house will not be allowed to constitute the Legislature in case the other adjourns, nor will it be necessary to have the sanction of three members to introduce a bill in the Legislature. The delegate to Congress shall possess the same qualifications as a voter. Bonds issued on the credit of the public domain shall be payable in not less than five nor more than fifteen years. One year's residence must be proven to obtain a divorce.

The minority report says that the minority is unable to agree to some prominent features of the bill, as introduced and as approved by the majority of that sub-committee, and continued:

"It is important to emphasize the fact that new territory acquired should be governed as other territories of the United States have been from the foundation of the Government with a view to ultimate admission to statehood. Upon this theory we believe that Hawaii should be given substantially the same form of government as has been in other territories of the United States.

"We therefore object to the provisions of the bill making the supreme court of the territory of Hawaii judge of the membership of the territorial Legislature of Hawaii. We believe that each house should be the final judge of the qualifications of its members.

"We also object to the property qualifications for members of the Senate of the Legislature of Hawaii.

"We think also that too great power is given to the Governor, especially as we object to his being empowered to nominate part of the judiciary of that island for life.

**Gone to Confucius.**  
(Hilo Herald.)

A Chinaman stopping at a coffee shop in Olan, twelve miles from Hilo, committed suicide near there Sunday morning, 8th inst. The man had been in ill health and was a stranger in the vicinity. He selected a guava tree a short distance from the road, made a loose knot in a rope and threw one end over a branch a few feet from the ground. When discovered the man had drawn his feet from the ground and had strangled himself to death.

**ENGLISH VIEW.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The Tribune's London cable says: Philippine disturbances are not regarded as serious by Englishmen who have practical knowledge of the island. Mr. Sawyer, an engineer who was in the Philippines fourteen years and in the consular service there, scouts the idea that the Americans will need a large military force, or that they will have any permanent trouble in governing the natives. He is confident that a native army, with American officers can be organized in a short time for maintenance of order.

## IN THE HOME TIE

**Rev. Mr. Kincaid's Sermon on Man in the Family.**

## PARENTS AND THEIR CHILDREN

**Life a Blessing—The Home Duties. Concerning Marriage—Remarks on Divorce.**

(From Monday's Paper.)

At the Central Union Church last night the Rev. Wm. Morris Kincaid presented the second of his series of sermons on man. As on the Sunday evening previous, the church was crowded with attentive listeners.

Rev. Mr. Kincaid chose for his second problem under the general subject, Man, "A Man in the Family." The speaker made three subdivisions of the problem: first considering man, the child; second, man, the husband; third, man, the father. No man, he claimed, completely bounds out his being until he has fulfilled this three-fold relationship.

Speaking of man, the child, the preacher said this life is but the beginning of an eternal career. However humble that beginning may be we owe a deep debt of gratitude to our parents who brought us that beginning and thus made possible a life never ending, a future sublime. Some pessimists tell us they wish they had not been born, and yet we watch those people closely and we find that they seldom commit suicide. However, such a wish if true is a sign of disease. A healthy man is glad that he was born.

Man owes to father and mother a debt not only for life, but perhaps for a good name, and the good name of parents should be an example binding one to a life of goodness. A man who is capable of doing any great work for humanity received much of his power from the family that bore him.

The speaker then considered the debt of love which the child owes to the parents. How many, he said, reserve all courtesy for strangers and only show their rougher nature to their own flesh and blood. It is love that makes letter writing easy, said the preacher, and none know it more than women. When a son far from home neglects the letter writing to his mother, he assured that man is going wrong.

Some debts can be paid in hard cash, said Mr. Kincaid. There is no question here of the duty that the child owes to the parents. What greater ornament can there be, what scene is more beautiful than the parent in the home of his son and the grandchildren at his knee.

Every man who leaves home takes with him the honor of his family which he may enhance or disgrace. The success of a son is as a crown to his parents. What joy is so great to the father as the return home of a noble, successful child; or what disgrace is so keen as for a child who returns and who, far from home, has soiled his good name.

Mr. Kincaid spoke of the custom in some countries of marrying a woman without having previously met her. One of the beautiful things of American life is its simple and perfect freedom. Every man has time and opportunity in which to study the woman he would make his wife. A great many evils in married life spring from this source—hasty marriage. Adequate time has not been taken. For every man there is a woman and time should be taken to find out this particular woman. The cause of so much unhappiness in life is deception. A young man calls on a lady and she plays the piano or discusses with him the latest book. She admires his stylish dress, his pleasing manners, his hair parted in the middle, but she does not know the real man. "Young men," he said, "be at your best during your days of courtship, but let your best be just yourself."

In the 31st chapter of Proverbs, the speaker claimed, there is the divine picture of a model woman. "Mark this," said the preacher, "The truest wedded life can only come out of the truest unwedded life. What many young men call seeing life is seeing death. Purity and truth are the only safe foundations upon which a marriage can rest."

The speaker then briefly discussed the divorce problem. After reading from a paper accounts of grounds upon which divorces were allowed in the United States the most trivial of which was that of a woman who sought and secured a divorce because never during their married life had her husband taken her for a drive, the preacher indignantly branded such legal decisions a blot on American civilization. "It is Paganism, yes worse—it is hypocrisy," the speaker was unable to continue the subject further as the hour was gone, but promised to discuss the question more in full at a Sunday morning service soon.

## HAYES'S CONSEQUENCE.

**Will It Impel Him to Make Restitution.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—James D. Hayes, since John D. Hayes, the lawyer who was convicted last week of swindling a forced bond and mortgage in 1893, through which Mrs. Florence Caldwell of New Jersey was defrauded of \$10,000, was brought before Judge McMahon in Part I. of the General Sessions yesterday for sentence. But at his request the date of sentence was postponed for one week, in order that between now and then Hayes might make restitution to Mrs. Caldwell.

"You are not to understand," said Judge McMahon in granting Hayes's request, "that restitution made at this late will have any effect upon your sentence."

"Certainly not, your Honor," replied Hayes, "but this is a matter of conscience with me, and I wish time to carry out my designs."

## CHOATE TO LONDON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald telegraphs: Joseph H. Choate, of New York, is to be ambassador to Great Britain. William Potter of Pennsylvania to be ambassador to Russia.

There seems to be no further doubt that President McKinley will send these nominations to the Senate within the next few days, possibly tomorrow.

Mr. Potter was formerly minister to Italy, having been stationed at Rome during the Harrison administration.

## With the Minstrels.

There was a packed house for the merry minstrel show at the Orpheum Saturday night. A number of the "swell" people of the city were in attendance. The show was about all that had been promised. Considering that there was only a week for preparation, it was an extremely creditable entertainment. Post, Armand and Vierra were the premier funmakers. Miss Ashley was a distinct success as interlocutor. Bessie Jones' bass solo was well liked and the Quintette Club came in for minutes of applause. Vierra and Jackson gave the Chinese sketch with new features. The afterpiece was a lively affair.

When you can not sleep for coughing take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It always gives prompt relief. It is most excellent for colds, too, as it aids expectoration, relieves the lungs and prevents any tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## Pacific Hardware Co. LIMITED.

**Fort & Merchant & King & Bethel Streets.**

Continue to carry full lines of goods at the old stand of Castle & Cooke and the Household Supply Department on Bethel Street.

**Hardware, Agricultural Implements, Lubricating Oils, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Plantation Supplies, General Merchandise.**

## THE FAVORITE

**Garland and Redwood Stoves and Ranges, Blue Flame and Gasoline Stoves, Art Goods, Picture Framing, Artists' Supplies.**

**MAIN OFFICE: Fort and Merchant Streets, Honolulu.**

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**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne**  
Original and Only Genuine.  
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne**  
Is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN OF EVERY KIND, soothes a raw, inflamed throat, relieves the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne**  
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne**  
Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

**IMPORTANT CAUTION.**—The Im-mense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the wrapper stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne, sold in bottles, 1s. 12d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer:  
**J. T. DAVENPORT,**  
88 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W. C.

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Suitable for Christmas and Wedding Presents, consisting of

**PICTURES, ART STATUARY, PHOTO PANELS, AND ART NOVELTIES.**

Also the latest in **PICTURE MOULDINGS**

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All are welcome at their Show Rooms

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Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

**CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS** Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 25 years. In boxes of 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

# Drink PURE WATER.

If the advice given in those three words is heeded, good health will follow. City water is not good for many reasons, principally, because it is contaminated with vegetable and putrid matter of all descriptions. A simple analysis shows this to be a fact.

## EXERCISE

Our doctors are busy treating patients who are suffering from complaints, more especially malarial disorders, which will be materially benefited if they drink a water that is pure and possesses curative features, as does Bartlett Spring Water.

## DUE

Ask your family physician about the water, and if he is honest he will endorse its use. All who have drank the water speak in the highest of terms for it. This climate demands the use of such a water and you cannot afford to be without it.

## VIGILANCE.

We will serve free of charge a glass of this wonderful natural Spring water at our Soda Counter to all who care to come and test its virtues. We deliver the water to your home in case lots at \$6.50 for 50 pints, \$9.50 for 50 quarts.

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

## TIMELY TOPICS

January 2nd, 1899.

The rush and turmoil attendant upon the approach of and during the holidays being over and peaceful quiet having once more settled, now is the time to consider the necessities of home.

In making out your list of goods to replenish the household stock, do not forget your wife when driving likes to feel perfectly safe as well as comfortable and up-to-date.

Nothing so detracts from the appearance of a horse as a shabby harness and equipment.

Nothing so attracts and adds to the appearance of a horse as a fine harness and equipment such as we are displaying.

We have received by the late steamer a full line of up-to-date Single and Double Harness, Buggy and Carriage Harness, Carriage Whips, Laprobes and Whips, Express Harness, Mule Team Harness, Dump Cart and Sherwood Steel Harness.

We pride ourselves on having a thorough complete stock of reliable and attractive carriage and heavy equipments.

## The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Limited.  
307 FORT ST.



## AT A BIG FEAST

The New England Society Dinner  
in New York.

## JUDGE HOWLAND ON WAR

Toast of President and Queen.  
Rousing Speech of Col. Rose-  
velt—Gen. Jos. Wheeler.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The New England Society in the city of New York dined last night in the great ballroom at the Waldorf-Astoria. Three hundred or more men were seated at fifteen tables, while almost as many women graced the galleries above them. At the table at the head of the hall on either side of the President of the society, ex-Judge Henry S. Howland, were seated the distinguished guests of the society. Among them were Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Maj. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, Major-Gen. Shafter, Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Wallace Randolph, Supreme Court Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Elihu Root, Gov. Elisha Dyer of Rhode Island, Joseph H. Choate, J. Pierpont Morgan, ex-Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss, Augustus Thomas and others.

## JUDGE HOWLAND ON THE WAR.

In opening the speechmaking Judge Howland said in part:

"The society gives evidence of the wave of prosperity which is sweeping over the land. Its membership has increased, it has an invested fund in first-class securities amounting to \$107,000, and its contributions to charitable purposes are continued upon a liberal scale. Forty members have died during the year. Among them, it is no exaggeration to say, was the most valuable citizen of New York, for the work he did and the results he accomplished, Col. George B. Waring, Jr."

Judge Howland went on to mention the names of Isaac H. Bromley, Charles Butler, Henry M. Taber, George F. Betts, Amos R. Eto, John F. Townsend and other members of the society who have died during the past year.

"The events of the past few months," Judge Howland continued, "show that the life work of such a people as ours is not growing to a close and the race is not yet ready to be mustered out of service. We sit in the presence of those who have made history at an unprecedented rate and have condensed it into unexpected and tangible results. We greet here the representatives of the one institution of this country of which we are unreservedly proud (cheers), which in sixty days revised the map of the world (applause); caused us to review our studies in geography (applause), so that the direction to the future United States possessions will be to go to America, cross the Continent and take the second turning to the right (laughter and cheers); it changed the laws of punctuation when it brought the Colon to a full stop (cheers and laughter), gave a new definition to an island as a body of land surrounded by United States battleships; swept the formidable navy of an old and powerful country from the sea and proved that the best life insurance risks in the world which would command the lowest premium were those on the vessels of the American navy (cheers and laughter), and that Shakespeare was right when he wrote:

"Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just,  
And four times he who gets his blow in just."

"We greet, too, the representatives of the finest body of soldiers on this broad earth, barring none, the United States regulars who, on a hundred battlefields have illustrated their valor and devotion to the flag—danger-blind, uncompaining, though unrequited, and faithful unto death. They have stood against savage foes on a wild frontier, held sullen mobs in check, faced veteran soldiers in battle, and have planted the American flag in token of possession on the island colonies of Spain; and, when they wrote El Caney and San Juan upon their colors, a memento of magnificent valor, they inscribed upon the rolls of fame the record of a deed unsurpassed by the Old Guard at Waterloo or the Light Brigade at Balaclava."

"We have hitherto claimed to be a simple people and far removed from imperialism, but, as a simple package of dynamite is endowed with an indefinite capacity of sudden expansion and as iron expands under heat and men under fire, the irresistible forces of nature will do their work upon nations until they fulfill their manifold destiny. We must go forward or backward and we cannot go backward with self-respect."

## PRESIDENT AND QUEEN.

Judge Howland then said: "And now, gentlemen, in opening the exercises, I ask you to rise and fill your glasses and drink to the head of the nation, that wise, patriotic ruler,

the President of the United States." The band then played "The Star Spangled Banner," the guests rising and singing the first verse of the song. With cheers and applause they settled into their seats again. Judge Howland went on:

"I think it is due to our great friend and all on the other side of the water that we should drink the health of her Majesty the Queen," said Judge Howland. While the band played "God Save the Queen" the diners joined in singing the words of the song.

## GOV. DYER MENTIONS DEWEY.

Judge Howland's speech was received with great enthusiasm. The women in the three galleries vied with the diners on the main floor in their applause. When at last something like quiet was restored, Gov. Dyer of Rhode Island was introduced and said, in response to the toast "Forefathers Day":

"Is it of the day or of the man that I am to speak? It is of both: of that New England winter day which brought these Pilgrims face to face with a destiny fearful to contemplate, and of the Pilgrims themselves who stood ready to face their destiny, giants in their faith and clothed with the spirit of the living God."

"If, Mr. President, I give honor to those New Englanders who went across the continent sowing right and left the principles upon which this nation is built, I must congratulate the New Englanders who ceased their wanderings and took up their abode in this goodly city. I can almost hear the chiming of old Trinity ringing out the old and ringing in the new year. Since they have rung out their changes some of our most venerated doctrines and exclusive ideas have been shattered by the men behind the guns and the men who climbed San Juan hill. (Cheers.)"

"Will you pardon me, Mr. President and gentlemen, if I say with glory enough for all, with honor to every man who answered the roll call in the war with Spain, high up on the pinnacle of American greatness stands a New Englander (cheers), a man for whom no honors are too great (cheers) no position too grand, and that man is George Dewey of Vermont."

The ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria has never witnessed such a remarkable outburst of enthusiasm as that which greeted these words of Rhode Island's Governor.

## SPEECH OF ROOSEVELT.

The President, Mr. Howland said: "It is scarcely necessary for me to introduce the next speaker to you, for his career is before you all and his record is known to all men. The boy at school was asked this question in physics: 'What is the difference between lightning and electricity?' And he said, 'You don't have to pay for lightning.' (Laughter.) This gentleman furnishes lightning free, and it has that usual quality of rapidity that clears the murky air. His career as a public man, although young, as a legislator, Civil Service Commissioner, Police Commissioner, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Colonel of the rough riders (applause and cheers) has shown that he is able, fearless, and pure, and that foreshadows the character of his State administration. A gentleman was asked during the late political campaign if he had seen Schurz (shirts) on Roosevelt, and he said: 'I never saw him without one.' (Laughter.)"

Mr. Roosevelt said: "Mr. President and gentlemen: I remember once being introduced because of my Dutch origin as a typical New Yorker, and then hearing it explained by a subsequent speaker that I was not a typical New Yorker, because a typical New Yorker was born out West, of New England parents. (Laughter.)"

"We get from the Puritan the inheritance of more than one virtue, of more than one set of virtues, and we will do well to recollect that no one set of virtues is enough to save a State; that a nation composed merely of warriors is as sure ultimately to fail as a nation composed merely of merchants, merely of men great in peace. If ever this country loses either set of virtues this country will assuredly go down. And another thing, a thing that we do well to remember in the contests of peace that come to you year by year, where the contests of war come to you once in a generation, that the Puritan owes his success to the fact that he was both moral and practical. It ought not to be necessary to say that you need those qualities in combination. It sometimes seems necessary to say it, however. (Laughter.) If we ever succeed in this country in arranging a divorce between the two elements of the body politic, so that on one side we shall see the nice, cultivated, well-meaning, little men with good morals and receding chins (laughter), the little men who mean well and cannot fight, and on the other side the thoroughly efficient men who do not mean well at all—if we ever succeed in developing into those two distinct casts, the day of the ending of free government in this country is not far distant, and I want you to remember that in the last resort one element is pretty nearly as dangerous as the other to the community. The good man who does not amount to anything, the good man who cannot make his virtues become practical, and, if necessary, aggressive, counts for very little

in the community. In the present age we do not need the cloistered virtue of the anchorite; we need the virtue that can stand the wear and tear of rough contact with the world. We need the virtue that can go out and do things, not do things quite as well as it thinks it could in advance, but do them somehow. (Applause.)"

"But, gentlemen, when I praise efficiency I do not want to be understood, even by implication, as slighting morality. The man who is efficient and vicious is simply an unusually dangerous species of wild beast, and the meanness of all forms of admiration is the admiration for brute strength or for mere cunning which are devoted to evil purposes. Nothing, I think, should make an American more ashamed than what I trust is only the occasional American habit of defying mere smartness—the mere capacity to get on—wholly without regard to the means by which the man gets on or to the result to which he trends. (Applause.)"

## SOUTHERN PATRIOTISM.

Gen. Wheeler began with a complimentary reference to Gen. Hawkins, Shafter and Merritt, Col. Roosevelt and Gen. Randolph. Then he said:

"I beg to say a few words with regard to the late visit of the President to the South. The newspapers of the United States have day by day during the last week told their readers the story of the ovations which were extended to the President and to the distinguished soldiers and statesmen accompanying him, ovations which in cordiality and enthusiasm have probably never before been extended to any public official. Most of the people who greeted the President were a third of a century ago engaged as soldiers against the Federal army in the most fierce and sanguinary conflict ever recorded in history. This was by no means an isolated exhibition of sentiment of this nature, although it far exceeded any former demonstration, for whenever soldiers of the North and soldiers of the South have been thrown together, each have vied in extending the warmest welcome. There is no stronger tie than that which exists between comrades in arms. Suffering and dangers shared by comrades in arms leave sacred and enduring memories. They are mingled with associations of martial times and they are sanctified by the blood of those who fell, the grandeur of whose graves is an inspiration of glory to those who live."

## A Vigorous Battle.

From the New Era, Greensburg, Ind.

The following is a straightforward statement of facts by a veteran of the late war. No comrade will need further proof than their friend's own words, as here given.

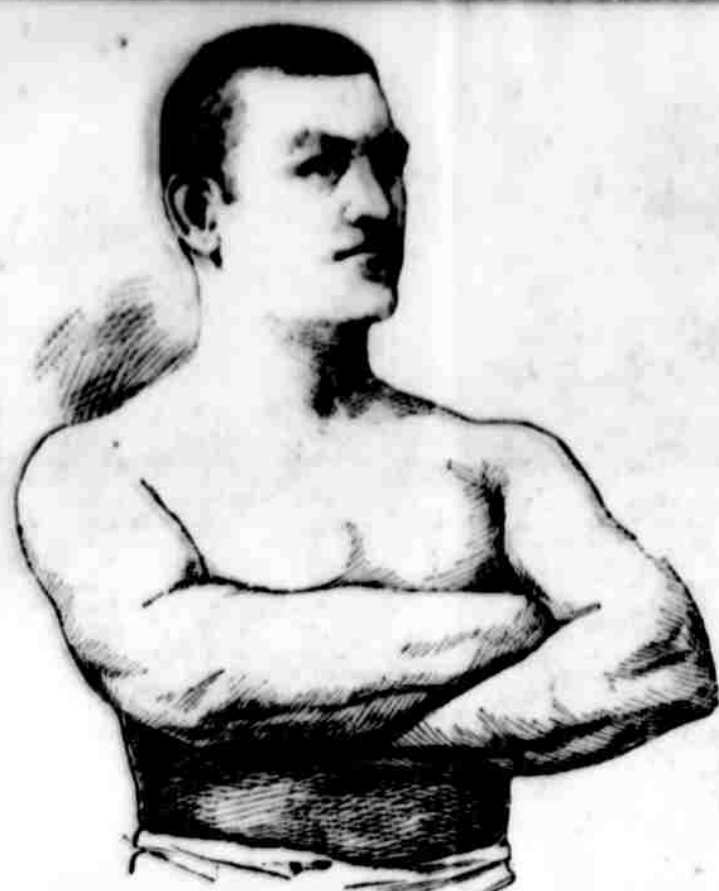
Squire John Castor, of Newport, Ind., is the narrator, and an honest, respected citizen he is too. He said: "I have been troubled with rheumatism in all my joints, ever since I went to the war. It was brought on by my exposure there. It came on me gradually, and kept getting worse until I was unable to do any work. I tried several physicians, but they did me no good. They said my trouble was rheumatism resulting in disease of the heart, and that there was no cure for it. Nevertheless I had lived and fought the disease for thirty years, and did not intend to die, simply because they said I must, so I

hunted up some remedies for myself, and finally happened on Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I asked some of my neighbors about the medicine, for it had been used by several persons in the community, and they recommended it very highly. I procured a box. The pills helped me right away, and I continued taking them. I commenced taking them last fall, and finished taking the sixth box a few months ago. I am not bothered with the rheumatism now—the medicine has cured me. I can most certainly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

These pills are not only good for rheumatism, but are valuable for any disease that arises from impoverished, or bad blood. They do NOT act on the bowels.

## Opium Sauages.

Beneath the false bottom of a trunk at the quarantine station J. D. McVeigh found a considerable quantity of opium in sausage skins. "Jack" thought it was rather peculiar that Chinese coming direct from the home land should have the regulation bologna in their commissary and at once opened the links, disclosing the valuable forbidden drug.



Manly purity and beauty are inseparably associated with CUTICURA, the world's greatest blood purifier and skin beautifier.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. W. Newman & Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London. Foreign Depot: Anglo-Chem. Co., 5, Rue de la Paix, Paris. U.S.A. "How to Purify the Blood and Beautify the Skin," post free.

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MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS  
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

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## Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,

NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

## Occident and Orient!

BOTH ENDS MEET AT

## HOLLISTER &amp; CO.'S

## TOBACCO STORE.

## Havana and Manila Cigars

Just Received ex. Stms. Belgic  
and Australia.

Corner Fort and Merchant Streets.

## HORN FLIES

Have for some time been the pest of  
Stock Raisers and Dairymen.

\*\*\*\*\*

We have just received a FLY WASH that will keep the Flies off any animal it is put on. It has been well tried here and found to work perfectly. Try a gallon and it will relieve your stock so much that you will wish more.

\*\*\*\*\*

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

## INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND  
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1830.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £3,000,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL..... £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent Hawn, Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.,

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL

INSURANCE CO.,

WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.,

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA,

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed

agents of the above company are prepared

to insure risks against fire on Stone and

Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored

therein on the most favorable terms. For

particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have

established a general agency here, and the

undersigned, general agents, are author-

ized to take risks against the dangers of the

sea at the most reasonable rates and on the

most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

General Insurance Co. for Sea-  
River and Land Transport.  
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolu-  
lu and the Hawaiian Islands the under-  
signed general agents are authorized to take

risks against the dangers of the sea at the

most reasonable rates and on the most favor-  
able terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and re-  
serve, reichsmarks..... 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance com-  
panies..... 101,660,000

Total reichsmarks..... 107,660,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and re-  
serve, reichsmarks..... 8,800,000

Capital their reinsurance com-  
panies..... 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks..... 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the

above two companies, for the Hawaiian

Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,

Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Ma-

chinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills

and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or

damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897,

£13,558,000.

1- Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 £ 4

Subscribed "..... 2,750,000 0

Paid up Capital..... 687,500 0

2- Fire Fund..... 2,750,000 0

3- Life and Annuity Funds..... 10,127,500 0

£13,558,000 0

Revenue Fire Branch..... 1,851,377 3

Revenue Life and Annuity

Branches..... 1,376,611 1

£3,227,988 4

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life

Departments are free from liability in respect

of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke,

LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.



